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appearance of similarity between this and the other labor copartnership organizations. He says on p. 280 :

The feeling of the English Wholesale is so strong against labor copartnership that it will not take part in the exhibitions of the Coöperative Festivals because the Labor Association shows its productions there.

The fact is the Coöperative Festivals only admit the products of labor copartnership, and the English Wholesale Society thus excludes itself. In spite of these slight errors Mr. Lloyd's book is the chief economic contribution of 1898.

CHARLES ZUEBLIN.

The Evolution of the English House. By SIDNEY OLDALL ADDY, M.A. With 42 illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1898. Pp. xxviii + 223. \$1.50.

THIS is one of the "Social England" series edited by Kenelm D. Cotes. The aim of the series, as set forth in the editorial preface of the present number, is noteworthy and praiseworthy: "The 'Social England' series rests upon the conviction that it is possible to make a successful attempt to give an account, not merely of politics and wars, but also of religion, commerce, art, literature, law, science, agriculture, and all that follows from their inclusion, and that without a due knowledge of the last we have no real explanation of any of the number." "The central idea is that the greatness or weakness of a nation does not depend on the greatness or weakness of any one man or body of men, and that the odd millions have always had their part to play. To understand how great that was and is, we must understand the way in which they spent their lives, what they really cared for, what they fought for, and, in a word, what they lived for. To leave out nine-tenths of the national life, and to call the rest a history of the nation, is misleading." The reader is led to expect, with the completion of the series, a scientific analysis by specialists of the many elements—whether found in natural environment, in the heritage from past ages, in innovations from abroad, or in the immediate social environment—which go to make up the English nation and the English society. However successful this particular attempt may prove, it at least indicates the lines upon which all scientific historical and sociological investigation must proceed.

The present number of the series is an interesting study of the

development of English architecture, and incidentally illuminates the development of the social and domestic life involved therewith. English architecture may be said to begin in the prehistoric artificial caves with their underground galleries, survivals of which may be found even at the present time. The earliest structure which merits the name of "house" was the round hut, a type still to be found among the modern charcoal burners. The rectangular form of house finds its origin in the tent-like summer shelter of the ancient herdsman, consisting of a pair of "forks," or "crutches," connected at the top by a ridge pole, and covered with branches, mud, or other material. This type of house increased in length by the erection of more "forks," and in breadth by the addition of "outshuts," and the resulting framework became the general plan upon which were constructed houses and barns (which were often combined under one roof), and churches with their central nave and side aisles. The distance between a pair of "forks" in an interesting way became constant, and was taken as a unit of measure—the rod, or perch. A host of other equally interesting facts are demonstrated. The author proceeds to trace step by step the evolution of the town house, the country manor, the castle, the church, emphasizing constantly the points of similarity between the English architecture and that of the continent, especially the Græco-Roman influence wherever apparent.

Aside from its specific purpose, the book gives insight into the evolution of the social structure. Every town house, every manor, every castle, every church, contains crystallized in its walls social influences from the various periods of the past. We are led back, for example, to a time when the church "belfry" was not merely a bell-tower, but it was the "berfrey," or "beffroy"—"a beacon or watchtower." "In the year 1452 a bell was suspended in the tower of the cathedral of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, which was to be rung in times of feudal alarm, and all the watchmen on the steeples were then to blow their horns and hoist their banners." The church was also the courthouse, and the parish rector the fiscal officer of his district.

The survivals of past times found in the architecture of the present have for the most part lost their meaning to the people. Yet this architectural environment, formed by all the social influences expressed in it, reacts potently upon modern life.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.